

R E M A R K S

Claims 1-12 and 14-18 were presented for examination and were rejected.

Please enter the amendments to the claims.

The applicants have amended claims 1 and 12 to remove the limitation of the monitoring device being connected to the drain terminal, as discussed by the Examiner in the "Response to Arguments" section on page 2 of the Office action, first paragraph.

The applicants have amended claim 1 to cure a support issue by referring to a "control and monitoring device" having a control part and a monitoring part. In making this change, the applicants are responding to the Examiner's comments in the "Response to Arguments" section on page 2 of the Office action, first sentence of second paragraph. Support for the change can be found in the figure and the accompanying detailed description page 10, lines 13-17 of the Substitute Specification, "Clean Version," submitted on December 22, 2009. Claims 5 and 6 have also been amended to reflect this change.

The applicants have amended claims 1, 12, and 14 to recite the connectivity of a diode as part of a decoupling device. Support can be found in the figure and the accompanying detailed description page 8, lines 1-6 of the Substitute Specification, "Clean Version," submitted on December 22, 2009.

The applicants have amended the claims to remove all reference numerals.

The applicants respectfully request reconsideration in light of the amendments and the following comments.

35 U.S.C. § 102 Rejection of Claims 1-5

Claims 1-5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Chang, U.S. Patent 6,577,513 (hereinafter "Chang"). The applicants respectfully submit that the amendments to the claims overcome the rejection.

Claim 1, as amended, recites:

<p>1. A device for supplying uninterruptible power, said device comprising: input connections for connection to a primary DC voltage supply device; standby-power connections for connecting a standby power source; first-output connections for connecting a load; a device for decoupling the input connections from the first-output connections in the event of a fault in the primary DC voltage supply device;</p>

a first controllable switching device for connecting the standby power source to the first-output connections in a controlled manner in the event of a fault in the primary DC voltage supply device; and

a control and monitoring device having a control part that is assigned to the first controllable switching device;

characterized in that

the device for decoupling comprises a diode that has i) an anode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the input connections and ii) a cathode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the first-output connections,

the first controllable switching device has a first power transistor having a gate, a drain and a source terminal,

the control and monitoring device i) also has a monitoring part that is provided for monitoring the output current flowing through the first power transistor, and ii) is directly electrically connected to the source terminal of the first power transistor, and

the control part is directly electrically connected to the gate terminal of the first power transistor and is designed to pulse-width-modulate the first power transistor on the basis of the current being monitored in order to limit the current which can be provided by the standby power source.

(emphasis supplied)

Nowhere does Chang teach or suggest, alone or in combination with the other references, what amended claim 1 recites — namely a diode that has i) an anode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the input connections that are for connection to a primary DC voltage supply device and ii) a cathode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the first-output connections that are for connecting a load.

Chang discloses “a lighting equipment built-in on-line uninterruptible power system (UPS)” (see Abstract). Although Chang discloses diodes, none of the diodes are connected as claimed in claim 1.

For this reason, the applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claim 1 is overcome.

Because claims 2-5 depend on claim 1, the applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of these claims is also overcome.

35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejection of Claims 6-13

Claims 6-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Chang in view of Zansky, U.S. Patent 7,034,413 (hereinafter "Zansky"). The applicants respectfully submit that the amendments to the claims overcome the rejection.

The applicants believe that the Examiner meant this to be a rejection against claims 6, 7, and 12, given how the other claims were included in the rejection discussed below.

Because claims 6 and 7 depend on claim 1 and because Zansky fails to cure the deficiencies of Chang with respect to the rejection of claim 1, the applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claims 6 and 7 is overcome.

Claim 12, as amended, recites:

<p>12. A device for supplying uninterruptible power, said device comprising:</p> <p>input connections for connection to a primary DC voltage supply device;</p> <p>standby-power connections for connecting a standby power source;</p> <p>output connections for connecting a load;</p> <p>a device for decoupling the input connections from the output connections in the event of a fault in the primary DC voltage supply device;</p> <p>a first controllable switching device for connecting the standby power source to the output connections in a controlled manner in the event of a fault in the primary DC voltage supply device;</p> <p>a second controllable switching device; and</p> <p>a control device assigned to the second controllable switching device; characterized in that</p> <p>a parallel circuit comprising a diode and the second controllable switching device forms the device for decoupling,</p> <p><i>the diode has an anode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the input connections and a cathode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the output connections,</i></p> <p>the second controllable switching device is a power transistor having a gate, a drain, and a source terminal,</p> <p>a monitoring device is provided for monitoring an input voltage and is directly electrically connected to the source terminal of the power transistor, and</p> <p>the control device is directly electrically connected to the gate terminal of the power transistor and is designed to disconnect the second controllable switching device when the input voltage being monitored signals a fault in the primary DC voltage supply device.</p>

(*emphasis supplied*)

Nowhere does Chang or Zansky teach or suggest, alone or in combination with each other, what amended claim 12 recites — namely a diode that has i) an anode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the input connections that are for connection to a primary DC voltage supply device and ii) a cathode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the output connections that are for connecting a load.

Chang discloses “a lighting equipment built-in on-line uninterruptible power system (UPS)” (see Abstract). Zansky discloses “a method and system for supplementing power when a power supply has a power failure” (see Abstract). Although Chang and Zansky disclose diodes, none of the diodes are connected as claimed in claim 12.

For this reason, the applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claim 12 is overcome.

35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejection of Claim 8-11 and 14-18

Claims 8-11 and 14-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang in view of Zansky and Eng, U.S. Patent 4,745,299 (hereinafter “Eng”). The applicants respectfully submit that the amendments to the claims overcome the rejection.

Because claims 8-11 depend ultimately on claim 1 and because Zansky and Eng fail to cure the deficiencies of Chang with respect to the rejection of claim 1, the applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claims 8-11 is overcome.

Claim 14, as amended, recites:

14. A device for supplying uninterrupted power, said device comprising:
 input connections for connection to a primary DC voltage supply device;
 standby-power connections for connecting a standby power source;
 first-output connections for connecting a load;
 a device for decoupling the input connections from the first-output connections in the event of a fault in the primary DC voltage supply device, wherein the device for decoupling comprises a diode that has i) an anode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the input connections and ii) a cathode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the first-output connections;
 a first controllable switching device for connecting the standby power source to the first-output connections in a controlled manner in the event of a fault in the primary DC voltage supply device, the first controllable switching

device comprising a power transistor;

a control device which is assigned to the first controllable switching device, the control device being directly electrically connected to the gate terminal of the power transistor; and

a supply output which is connected in parallel with the first-output connections and whose current is limited by a current limiter resulting in a current-limited supply output.

(emphasis supplied)

Nowhere does Chang, Zansky, or Eng teach or suggest, alone or in combination with one another, what amended claim 14 recites — namely a diode that has i) an anode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the input connections that are for connection to a primary DC voltage supply device and ii) a cathode connection that is directly electrically connected to one of the first-output connections that are for connecting a load.

Chang discloses “a lighting equipment built-in on-line uninterruptible power system (UPS)” (see Abstract). Zansky discloses “a method and system for supplementing power when a power supply has a power failure” (see Abstract). And Eng discloses an “off-line switcher [that] includes an auxiliary winding on the second of [a] power transformer” (see Abstract). Although Chang, Zansky, and Eng disclose diodes, none of the diodes are connected as claimed in claim 14.

For this reason, the applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claim 14 is overcome.

Because claims 15-18 depend on claim 14, the applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claims 15-18 is also overcome.

Request for Reconsideration Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.111

Having responded to each and every ground for objection and rejection in the last Office action, applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the instant application pursuant to 37 CFR 1.111 and request that the Examiner allow all of the pending claims and pass the application to issue.

If there are remaining issues, the applicants respectfully request that Examiner telephone the applicants' agent so that those issues can be resolved as quickly as possible.

Respectfully,
Hartmut Henkel et al.

By /Kenneth Ottesen/

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